XVIII. LABOR, WAGES AND SOCIETY IN THE COAL

AND IRON REGION.

IFROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE!
MIDDLESBORGUGH. England February 20.
"Jump into my carriage," said Dr. Hedley, one
of the leading surgeons and physicians of Middlesborough, " and I will show you the town and some of my patients, about twenty of those I shall visit this afternoon being workingmen."

I thanked the Doctor cordially for his kindness, and we were soon at the door of the first house. Middlesborough, in some regards, is not unlike an American city, being newly built and the streets running at right angles. There are few really fine buildings and no handsome shops. The work-people, comprising almost the entire population of the city, live in straight rows of chocolate-colored brick houses, built with painful regularity. Some of these rows are larger than others, but rows they are, and checolate-colored they are, all the same for that. The streets look black and are entirely destitute of trees. The first house we entered was that of a man employed in the chemical works. His wife was just recovering from a long illness. They had six children, making in all a family of eight. The house contained one general room, a scullery, and two small bedrooms up stairs. On the clean red tile floor of the general room was a mat and near the white hearth a rag hearth-rug, making a neat and cosey contrast with the wellblacked stove and cheerful fire. Her husband, the woman told us, had worked hard at the neighboring chemical works, and was a sober, industrious man, but of course they had not saved anything. His wages amounted to £1 or \$5 one week, and 30s. or \$7.50 the next, making an average per week, it he lost no time, of 25s. or about \$6.25. He was a skilled workman.

The next place was that of an Irish family. Though it was a cold day, there was no fire in the general room and hardly any furniture. On the wall was a common print of President Garfield in his general's uniform, draped with the Stars and Stripes, a couple of prints representing epochs in the life of the Prodigal Son, and a fair engraving of the Deluge. A few canaries in a large wooden cage were the only occupants of the room, which was cold, desolate and depressing. In all I visited about twenty of the work-people's cottages, Some were very cosey and others almost like pig-sties, The place being newly built, and all the house letting for single families, and the operatives of all kinds earning very fair wages, at one time even very high wages for England, there was no need for wretchedness and squalor, where the people were sober and industrious.

I call to mind one house which was particularly comfortable, and both Dr. Hedley and myself sat and charted with the occupants for fifteen minutes. True, the house was on the general-room-two-bedroom-and-scallery plan, but for all that there was such a general air of home-comfort in the highbacked, well-cushioned arm-chairs, the glowing fire cracking in the blackest of stoves and whitest of hearths, the cheerful colored prints from The Illustrated Loudon News and Graphic neatly framed, the family Bible on the little centre table, the green foliage of the plants in the window, the bright brass candlesticks and the glass ornaments on the high black mantel, the housewife in her neat gown busy at needlework, and the neat antimacassars on the rather upright and stiff sofa, demonstrated how much comfort could be got out of these houses with the right kind of wife.

"It is a pity," said the Doctor as we bade the occupants of the house good-day, " that so many women are utterly neglectful of their husband's comfort. With a tempting arm-chair at his own hearth, and a neat wife, a man enjoys his pipe and pint of beer at home better than at the public

In this trip I made the most careful inquiries in regard to the actual earnings of the iron-workers, and found that the average earnings of "slaggers" was 4s. and 4d., or \$1.04 a day; of "mine fillers" 4s. 8d., or \$1.12; of "chargers" 5s, 3d. to 5s. 6d., or about \$1.30 per day, and "keepers" 6s. 6d. to 7s., or \$1.50 per day. These figures are absolutely trustworthy, and were corroborated in every case, and taken down in the presence of Dr. Hedley, Laborers are paid in Middlesborough 3s, to 3s, and 2d., or about 80 cents per day; but I found several laboring men who said they only received 2s. 8d., or 64 cents per day. House rents vary from as low as 7s. 6d. a week. The latter houses are occupied by foremen and men earning say \$7.50 a week, and who perhaps have one or more children employed in the neighboring works or factories. Men working in the Bessemer pits are paid from 5s. 6d. to 6s., or

about \$1.50 per day.

The shops in Middlesborough are of a cheap order and the goods displayed mostly such as attract working-people. Wednesday is half holiday and most of the tradesmen put up their shutters and amuse themselves in some way, but just how I don't know. There is in the evening the "Oxford Palace Variety Hall," with a young lady who will sing "Oh Isn't it Nice to Make Believe!" or the "Theatre Royal," with the drama of "Taken from Life," and, on swell occasions, even Madame Rôze at the Temperance Hall, but such a prima donna is a rare treat. The windows of some of the stationers' and booksellers' shops remind one of the days of the old Catnach press, when hoarse-voiced rufflans bawled the "last dying speech and confession" of the culprit at the foot of the gallows before the poor wretch's life was extinguished; when the "last tragedy" was sold on the street corner in a dodger of twelve by eight, and when the news was not infrequently sung in doggerel on the street corner. In these shops the "Bradford Chimney Calamity," the "Hull Murder," the "Honnslow Tragedy," in verse, may be bought for a half-penny, while the windows are filled with the cheapest and vilest of literature.

The members of the Town Council have an odd way of thanking voters for their support at elections, and one that might offend the "free-born citizen of America" At any rate few American Aldermen whould case to paste a pl card, three feet by two, one very house in a long row, in an American city, as is not infrequently done at Middleshorough; and in this way I read that Mr. Raylton Dixon "returns his most hearty thanks for the support of the freeholders of Middlesborough at the recent borough election," etc. Trains run through the heart of the town. There is a good deal of drunkenness; some years 500 and even 600 persons being arrested for this offense, exceeding in this gloomy pre-eminence Bradford, with 120,000 more population. Wife-beating and assaults on women are every-day crimes, and a morning spent in the police court revealed some of the most brutalized men and women I ever met with. I was astonished at the light sentences for beating and maining women.

The public houses and beer-shops dispense beer and giu to parents week-days, and after sending the father recling home on Saturday night, give candy to the children on Sunday. An enormous placard, with an elephant, outside one of these ginmills, says: "Jumbo just arrived from America; come and see him; no charge," and when the youngster goes in he finds a model of Jumbo, from whose mouth candy drops. Some of these beer shops have "Cetewayo" giving away "Zulu gifts; others have monkeys who serve free candy, and children thus become familiarized with drinking and its attendant vices.

After all, Middlesborough is but a new townvery new town for England. Though it has 60,000 inhabitants, it has not a directory. The whole his-tory of the district is recent and there has really been so much modest silence about it that a stranger may be excused for singing its praises. In my last letter I gave a view of Middlesborough from the summit of a blast furnace. The town seems to be literally surrounded with mountains of slag, and What will it be when the 5,000,000,000 tons yet remaining is raised and smelted by the aid of the 10,000,000,000 tons of coal in the adjacent great porthern coal-field † To-day, says one writer. describing Middlesborough, the whole place seems surrounded by the refuse of smelted ironstone. And he is right,—immensely long embankments of it, ravines and gorges formed of it, such as you may only about 45,000,000 tons of iron raised so far.

see in a country of tall hills; acres of land over which the sea or river recently washed, now reclaimed, cultivated, built on; here a vast area of buildings erected by the new North-Eastern Steel Works Company; there the Britannia Rolling Mills, barely visible in the thunder-storm of smokeflashed up now and again with the darting of furnace fires-that rolls from their numberless chimneys; in another place more dense smoke, fringed with volumes of white steam, with red flames restlessly playing among the piebald folds, and everywhere slag-slag as high as it can be piled, slag defining the river's windings, slag like huge lumps of brown rock, with locomotives rushing along its levelled tops; slag in steep cliffs, covered with great red palpitating patches of it fresh from the furnaces, and just new tipped over by the engines and bogies, which all day long, and all night too, are rattling and screeching to and fro in lischarge of this duty. And away in the hazy distance one can see the outline of the Cleveland Hiffs. the iron acclivities from whose side Middlesberough and its wonderful industries have sprung.

I have been over the Cambria, the Edgar Thomson, and the great Chicago Bessemer Steel Mills, but the works at Middlesborough even exceed them. I berrow the following description of a scene at Bolckow's Works; it is the most graphic I ever read:

My flemory recalls an enfrance guarded by a policeman of a severer aspect than any that I can remember encountering in a London constable; a vast surface of railway metals, over which one must jump with the agdity of a fawn to escape the numerous locomotives which rush to and from shoals; an immense interior, full of huge rearing flames of sun-bright brillancy—of fires rushing from the converters under the furious tempests of wind driven into them by mighty engines, scattering immense showers of sparks, licking the iron heights of the building with their serpentine ougues, sometimes of a deep scatlet hue, sometimes of a beautiful dazzling green, sometimes so white, blinding and ardent that in the enormous guises of effulgence the numerous electric sparks which illiminate the huilding fami and glimmer like mere glow-worms; a floor covered with railways, along which little locomotives—mere toy engines in size—go pushing or dragging wagons, or bogies, or trucks, or whatever their name may be, full of molten palpitating metal, or gigantic lumps of red-hot steel; on high, great bell-shaped retorts swinging slowly, and as they swing spilling torients of white-hot slag amid volumes of smoke and steam and avalanches of sparks; and ever and anon stooping their brows, as it might appear, in their stately, solemn vibration to expose their interior of fluid steel, the terrific light of which is so blinding that the panied eye droops before the volcanic fires as it would before the noontide sun.

In concluding this letter, and indeed my account My memory recalls an entrance guarded by a

In concluding this letter, and indeed my account of the great northern coal and the Cleveland Iron District, I must again mention Sunderland, the importance of which town as the port of the Wear I dweit on briefly in my last letter. According to a gentleman who had lived in Sunderland all his life, the town as it now exists is the creation of the three great industries of the northeastern ceastcoal, from and ship-building. It was originally three small places-Sunderland-by-the-Sea, on the south ; Monk Wearmouth, on the north, and Bishop Wearmouth, on the south side of the river, a mile up. They are now one town, with a diameter of two miles in any direction, and with a population of 120,000. Sunderland is surrounded by the Durham Colliery villages and is the great outlet for its coal. I spent the best part of one day there. It has the narrowest streets of all towns I know of, excepting, perhaps, Great Yarmouth, where the people shake hands across the street from the windows of the upper iloors. The people of Sunderland, it is said, are constantly engaged in trying to push one another out of the road; in fact, life in Sunderland, in aging from my own experience as well as that of others, is made up of a very great deal of shoving and rushing.

from my own experience as well as that of is made up of a very great deal of shoving and pushing.

Saunday nights, they say, no other town in the Kingdom can show such crowded streats. Pitmen, mechanics and the working classes of Durham generally are on the streets, and as the dense streams surge uphill or down, salutations are exchanged in hoarse shouts and accents, which defy the pen. A description of the Music Hall, at Sunderland, is even more amusing and churacteristic than the picture I gave of the "Thestre Royal, Coatbridge," It is narrow, like the streets, garnished with git, and the wooden divisions painted red. In these little boxes, it is said, the grocer-boy and the draper's assistant, with his pocket full of penny Havanas, can squeeze the hand of his "Soosan" without exciting the ribaldry of the gallery, which is generally made up wholly of boys with blackened noses and open mouths. Dingy gray and brown coats, topped with "wideawakes and "biliyoocks," beneath the brims of which peep clay pises, comprise the pit assemblage, When the lady in tights sang "O. H'ho Fond of a Squeeze on the Sly," and the Sunderland audience were pleased, they showed it not in hilarious and unseemly applause, but, as the singer withdrew, matches were struck in all directions and the pit was again enveloped in smoke. Such is Saturday night in an English mining town.

ROBERT P. PORTER.

ROBERT P. PORTER.

PROTECTION AND LABOR.

ONE OF THE MUCH-VAUNTED ELESSINGS OF FREE TRADE.

ONE OF THE MUCH-VAUNTED ELESSINGS OF FREE TRADE.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Tribune is doing excellent service for the cause of Amerian Labor by showing precisely what reward is given to Labor in the home of free trade, England. It is a reward so scant and mean as to afford labor the barest subsistence. For several months Mr. Robert P. Porter, who was a member and secretary of the Tariff Revision Commission, has been investigating the matter of wages paid to British employes, and the reports that he makes thereupon through The Tritish should be read by every American workingman and also by every American lawmaker. Mr. Porter's last letter to our contemporary, bearing date March 5, and written at Lye Waste, has for its subject "Work and Want in the Black Country." Lye Waste, in Worcestershire, is the Home of the hand-nadimakers. Quoting from old Reve, Mr. Porter writes: "Girls used to work in its nail shops half maked, and most Lye Wasters went bare-legged and barefooted. They never dresuit of getting married, and whenever they prayed, "was for ale or strong beer." Things are not quite so bad as that now at Lye Waste, but women, girls and children still make nails there and live—or exist—in filthy hovels, poorly paid, wretchedly fed, scarcely ciad at all in the proper meaning of the word. It will be perceived that one of the blessings of free trade is that of placing women, girls and children still make nails there in the force. In fact, wherever free trade is there it will be found that women do the work of men—in some places that of horses, being harnessed to the plough or cart, often side by side with the horse or sometimes with dogs. All that is common enough in Europe. Protection affords no such blessings as that to the women and ehibren of the United States. But should we introduce British free trade into our economic policy that blessing amy accompany the similar one of starvation wages.

British free trade into our economic policy that bleasing may accompany the similar one of starvation wages.

A STATEMENT THAT WONT STAND WASHING.

From the Wheeling Intelligence.

Mr. Robert P. Porter writes an interesting letter to The New-York Tennone on the wages paid to skilled labor and the cost of living in Leeds, a city of \$20,000 inhabitants and one of the greatest manufaciaring centres in England. A police inspector, whose duty was to ascertain the wages of mill operatives, that the courts might determine what they ought to pay for the support of their children in industrial and reformatory schools, told Mr. Forter that "in his cight years' experience the highest average wages he ever not with for skilled labor were to a manager or foreman of glass-bottle works, who received thirty-six skillings, or, say, \$5 a week, "I take man had seven children, from four months to twelve years of age. The inspector told Mr. Porter that in all his experience he had never known a skilled artisan-mechanic, engineer, carpenter, mason and the like—to own the house in which he lived and the ground on which it stood. Rents in Wheeling are comparatively high. Here the skilled artisan is more likely to pay a lifth or a fourth than a seventh or a sixth of his week's wages for his house; but he demands a house that can be made a home—he is not satisfied with a sixble; and after he has connertably lodged and fed his family be has something left for geneel, even handsome, clothing. After this he has something to lay by for a rainy day. He expects to own, and in time does own, his house and the ground it stands on; and he does not always stop with one house. Of course, we are talking about the industrious, temperate working-man in average times. The statement so often made and stuck to that a day's wages in the finland will buy more than a day's wages in the United States has more breadth than bottom. It won't stand washing through one water.

A CORRECTOR OF RECKLESS ASSERTIONS.

day's wages in the United States has more breadth than bottom. It won't stand washing through one water.

A CORRECTOR OF RECKLESS ASSERTIONS.

From The Lancaster New Era.

Thomas Holland, who resides at No. 75 Fifth-ave. New-York, has sent us a circular letter which he calls "A Pica for Free Trade." He says the sins for which protection is responsible are so numerous as not to be easily enumerated. Evidently all the evils in the past, the present or the time to come are to be laid to the charge of a protective tariff. Mr. Holland directs attention to the fact that no country is so rich in raw materials as ours, whereas England must bring all her raw supplies from abroad. This single fact, he thinks, would enable us to underseil her in all the markets of the world. He asserts, for it is assertion only, that wages are no higher here than there, allowing for the cost of living. We would direct his attention to the letters recently published in The New-York TRIBUNE writen from England by Mr. Porter. He might not learn anything new from them on the subject of wages, but he would hardly have the effrontery of making such reckless and untrustworthy statements. He attempts to prove that the tariff leads to putting up additional shops and mills, and that this in turn leads to over-production. Perhaps it does, but we must not lorget that England is cursed with dull market, and consequent distress quite as frequently as we are. In short, Mr. Holland has no new views to advance. He rehearses all the old arguments we have heard ever since England has been trying to break down our protective system.

FREE TRADE AT ITS BEST ILLUSTRATED.

eral wealth and numerous other advantages close at hand, and if workmen can thrive anywhere under free-trade rule, they ought to thrive there. The same differ-ence is noted there by this correspondent in the wealth of some and the punched condition of many.

euce is noted there by this correspondent in the wealth of some and the pinched condition of many.

FACTS THAT SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.

Mr. Robert P. Porter, writing under date of "Middlesborough, England, February 13," contributes to The New-York Tringent Research of this interesting letters to that journal, in which he discourses on the Newcastle coal and iron district. In 1880 this district produced 35,000,000 tons, or one quarter of all the coal, and over 6,000,000 tons, or one-third of all the iron ore produced in the United Kingdom. The total production of pig-iron in this district for the year past reached the en amount of 8,493,287 tons. Within the region which furnishes this great yield are the oldest worked mines in England, and yet they are, at the present day, the most profile. The area comprises an exposed coal field of 400 and a concenied area of 225 square miles, and it possesses some of the most important coal seams worked in Great Britain. This district is such a compact space of industry and wealth that it causes Americans to marvel at the contoning greatness of Encland. The iron and steel manufacturers of this country do not need to have the lesson of these instructive facts and figures pointed out to them. It is so obvious that "he who true may read." It is against this vasal accumulation of British cantal, intrenched behind underpand labor, that the Eembilican party has insisted, in the face of Democratic elamor for a "tariff for revenue only." on keeping up the bars of protective duties. Nor can the American workingman who carms the higher wages paid in the fron works of this country need to have the meaning of Mr. Porter's information interpreted for him. The American from worker who wants to go to work hereafter for a little less than 8s per week will prepare to throw up his hat in 1884, and tollow it with his vote, for the party of "tariff less than \$5 per week will prepare to throw up his hat in 1884, and tollow it with his vote, for the party of "tariff

Iss4, and tollow it with his vote, for the party of "tariff for revenue only."

DISASTROUS CONSEQUENCES AVERTED BY A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

From the Ranga Cry Journal.

In his letter to The NewYorks Thibline Robert P. Porter gives an interesting account of the Newcostie coal and fron district in England From the facts given we are able to judge the nature of the competition our manufacturers would be coapelled to meet with the inauguration of free trade. The most remarkable factor in the situation is the fact that one firm produces one-third of all the fron produced in the district and that the district is owned by a few firms, which, as Mr. Forter says, "Means the control of an area of frontone of 420 square miles, with an average yield per acre of 20,000 tons and estimated entients of five thousand millions of tens of fron ore. I have already shown the amount of coal yet in the great adjacent northern coal field to be ten thousand millions of tons, so that there is sufficient fuel in the coal I district to smelt the main scann of iron ore in the other." It is tone vilent that English fron and coal men are in a position to undersell any nation in the world in tron products. They have cheap transportation, they have cheap money, and what is still more significant, they have cheap money, and what is still more significant, they have cheap money, and what is still more significant, they have cheap transportation, they have cheap money, and what is still more significant, they have cheap money, and what is still more significant, they have cheap transportation, they have cheap money, and what is still more significant, they have cheap money and what is still more significant, they have cheap the answer of the disastrous consequences which we had follow an attempt to compete with the remarkable organized industries of England.

NAILS IN THE FREE TRADE COFFIN.

NAILS IN THE FREE TRADE COFFIN. RAILS IN THE FRUE TRADE CONTROL OF SAME PROVED THE ROCKSTEP DEMOCRATE AND ACCOUNTS OF THE PROVED THE RESEARCH OF THE PROVED THE STATE OF THE PROVED THE PR

Porter writes is a nail driven in the coffin of free trade.

CLAIMS UNSUPPORTED BY FACTS.

From The Syringheld (18), Journal.

The free traders assertion that protection impoverisines the working, even in protected industries, would
seem to be scarcely worthy of consideration. It is not
denied by any that protection tends to the increase of the
number of manufactories, and to the enlargement of the
working capacity of those existing. It is admitted that
these tendencies exist in consequence of the increased
profits under possible to the manufacturer by the tarif,
And how the increase of the profits and the business of
manufacturers, and the enlargement and multiplication
of establishments, with corresponding growth in the
amount of work to be done, and a consequent enlarged
demand for labor, can be supposed to lead to a reduction
of wages, instead of the increase to which such conditions ordinarily tend, is quite beyond the comprehen-

A PICTURE OF A PATIENT PEOPLE.

SOLEMNITIES OF GOOD FEIDAY.

IMPRESSIVE SERVICES AT THE CATHEDRAL AND TRINITY CHURCH-BUSI 8 PAUSING.

The services belonging to Good Friday took place resterday in the Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches throughout the city. At the Cathedral on Fifth-ave, the services began in the morning with the singing of the Passion by a company of priests. The church was filled by a devout throng, among whom were several Cherokee Indians. The chancel was filled with black-robed priests, and on the left sat the Cardinal on his throne, attended by his Vicar-General and private secretary. of the Crucifixion having een chanted, a cross, covered with purple cloth, was borne by a priest to the epistle side of the altar. As they removed the covering from the cross he said: "Behold the wood of the cross on which hung the Salvation of the world." Then there was a burst of Adoremus! from the choir and priests, and the people fell down in aderation. The chancel choir then chanted the "Popule meus" by Palestrina, at the close of which the Rev. Father Dougherty preached a sermon. after which priests, acolytes and choristers filed out from the sanctuary, the ters filed out from the sanctuary, the cardinal going last. Bearing lighted candles and chanting "Misereres," the procession moved down the centre arsic and up the north arsic to the altar of the Holy Family in the north transept, where, on Tiursday, the Blessed Sacrament had been placed amid flowers and lights. The Blessed Sacrament was borne back to the high altar and the Mass of the Presenctified took place. Then came the advantom of the cross by the lasty, the people kissing the cross bed out to them by a priest at the chancel the Presanctified took place. Then came the adoration of the cross by the latty, the people kissing the cross held out to them by a priest at the chancel rad. In the evening the "Tenebrae" was chanted. There was no light in the sanctuary but that which came from a triangle of thirtsen candles. A company of priests clad in black robes sat before the candles and chanted the sacred office. As the chant proceeded the candles were extinguished one by one, until only one was left. This was taken behind the altar and for a moment silence and darkness reigned. Then the candle was brought out again, the lights were turned up, and the priests chanted an exultant strain.

At Trinity Church many worshippers assembled at each of the various services. In the morning the church was tilled to overflowing. The altar was diapet in black, and all of the clergymen wors black cassocks, except when the Rev. George William Douglas put on a white surplice to preach his sermon. The morning prayers were read by the Rev. Dr. Dix, assisted by the Revs. George William Douglas, L. A. Arthur, D. J. Ayres and J. W. Hill, The music consisted chiefly of Gregorian chants. In the afternoon Dr. Dix read a service of the Passion—meditation on the seven phrases uttered by Christ upon the cross.

the cross.

The courts did not sit, and all the Exchanges were closed in observance of the day, with the exception of the Maritime Exchange, and business generally was less brisk throughout the city. In the evening there was no performance at the Madison Square Theatre and no opera at the Academy of Music. The Knights Templars attended appropriate services in the evening.

Good Friday services were held in all the Protestant Episcopal and Koman Catholic Churches in Brooklyn, and were largely attended. Those in the Episcopal Church of the Mediator were extremely ritualistic. Several Commanderies of Knights Templar attended service last evening. Church Commannery, No. 14, listering to the sermon by the Rev. Dr. C. H. Hall in Holy Trimily Church, at Montague and Clinton sts. DeWitt Church Commandery, No. 27, attended service at Christ Church in Bedford-ave., where the Rev. C. L. Twing preached; and St. Elmo Commandery, No. 57, listened to a sermon by the Rev. Dr. D. Henry Miller, in the Greenpoint Methodist Episcopal Tabernacie.

A DRUGGIST'S COSTLY ERROR.

Henrietta Ribhan yesterday recovered in the Marine Court a verdict against Francis X. Hart, a drug-gist at No. 1,077 Second-ave., for \$100, as damages for injuries sustained by her through the defendant's negliinjuries sustained by her through the defendant's negligence in putting up a certain prescription. Mrs. Ribhan alleged that a single dose of the potion made her so ill that she was confined to her bed for a month. The defendant to a certain extent admitted that he had made some mistake in putting up the prescription in question, but asserted that his compound ought not to produce the ill-effects complained of. On the trial yesterday twelve different experts were called to tealify, some for the plaintiff and some for the defendant. "Boss, 'sposen you was ter miss some morain'

"Boss, sposen you was ter miss some morally dat ar pure pinter dog what you paid \$200 for, how much would you gif me of I fotched him back to you house on Austin-ave.!" saked Sam Johnsing. "I expect I would give you \$10," replied Colonel Yerger, thoughtfully. "Well, den, boss, less hand out dat \$10 now, and yer won't miss dat dog, in the fust place. Hit will sabe yer a heap of anxiety about de pup." [Texas Sftings. "Pooh," remarked the wise concert-goer, as the performer or a piano solo was leaving the stare, "that fellow can't play. Why, he don't wriggle his body, nor throw back his head, nor stick out out his tongue a bit."—[Philadeiphia News.

MR. THOMPSON'S REPLY.

THE CHARGES OF THE COUNCIL OF REFORM. HIS CONDUCT ENTIRELY WITHIN THE LAW AND IN

ACCORD WITH THAT OF HIS PREDECESSOES. Hubert O. Thompson, Commissioner of Pub ic Works, yesterday sent to the Mayor his reply to the charges made against him by the Council of Reform. He says that several specifications have been presented, but only four charges, which may be reduced to two general accusations; one that he had "evaded" some provisions breach of certain statutory mandates. As positive in-fraction of law was alleged in the last three of the four charges, he would, for convenience of discussion, firs consider those three.

The charge was made that for painting actually done

in the Department of Finance, court-rooms and judges' rooms in the new County Coart House, Mr. Thempson paid the sum of \$1,678 14 out of the appropriation entitled "County Court House, Completion of," and that this should have been contracted for, as the sum exceeded \$1,000. The payments in question, he says, were made from the very fund which, at the request of the then Commisioner, Mr. Campbell, July 13, 1880, was transferred by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment upon September 16, 1880, from "the fund for the construction of the Court House" to the appropriation required for "County Court House Building, completion of." Mr. Campbell, both as Commissioner and Controller, and Mr. Thompset, as Commissioner, considered the title of this appropriation ample to cover expenditures for the paint ing in the Department of Finance, which was strictly in the nature of completion and not of repairs, being later coats of paint on walls which had never been fully painted, as also appeared to be the fact concerning the other wails.

The charge that he had delayed the construction of the elevator in the brown-stone building Mr. Thompson answers by saying that he believes that he had full diseretion when to order the work done. His authority for procuring a certain kind of elevators was given him by the Beard of Aldermen. The same answer applied to the repairs of the armories in Essex and Tompkins

The fourth principal charge, Mr. Thompson says, is that as successor to a discharged superintendent he had appointed as Chief of the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies a person disqual fied by the law for the position, not being a practical builder. Mr. Thompson's answer to this is that Thomas H. McAvoy, the present superintendent, was several years ago nominated by Mayor Cooper to be superintendent of the Building Department, and that he is one of the very few persons bolding a certificate from the American Institute of Architects eccifying his competency for that position under the Laws of 1862. He esteems this certificate conclusive evidence upon the question raised, but "it is true, as a matter of fact, that Mr. McAvoy is an experienced architect and builder."

LETTING JOBS WITHOUT RECEIVING BIDS. "The remaining charge," Commissioner Thompson says, "is that I disregarded and evaded the provisions of the charter and conducted the business of the Depart ment of Public Works in deflance of and contrary to law, prudence and economy. The law to which reference is most particularly made is tout part of section 91 of the Charter, requiring contracts for all work or supplies in-Charter, requiring contracts for all work or supplies in-volving the expenditure of more than \$1,000, to be let on scaled bids and proposals. It is charged that I have so subdivided entire jobs as to allow me to make several contracts, each a little less than \$1,000, without recelv-ing seeled hids or proposals." The Commissioner denies that he has either in fact or in intent evaded the law. He understands that the authority of the head of a de-partment is general where not limited, and that his expenditures are to be made according to his best judgment and upon his official responsibility. Ac-cordingly be had always fell at liberty to follow his own judgment as to the public benefit, concerning extendi-

stations.
"Finally, my action is entirely within the authority of a head of department (notwithstanding section 91 of the Charter), as decided by the Court of Appeals in the case of Finalca swift agt. The Mayor (83 N. Y., 528). In that case the question arcses concerning an oral contract for services at \$800 per mouth, where it was clear, and the result proved, that the employment was to continue for many menties. An action for several thousand dollars having been brought against the city upon this oral contract the defence was raised that the contract in-volved an expenditure of more than \$1,000 and was

nantenance to the risk of competitive bide HOW MATERIALS WERE PURCHASED. "The purchases of hydrants, stop-cocks and other castings from Julius Jonson & Co., and from Guy C. Hotchkiss, Field & Co., were made in the exercise of the power recognized to be in heads of departments by the nly as resolutions were passed by the Common Council from time to time, authorizing the laying of water-pipes, and there was and is no authorizy to couract for such articles in untiel, lation or advance of such resolutions. All of these purchases were made at the lowest prices and from the lowest hidders upon the public competitions instituted from time to time when the supplies required at one time were large enough to justify that course. Some stress having been lad upon the fact that some of these articles were patented. I submit an opinion of the course to the Corporation delivered November 30, 1877, to the effect that section 115 of the charter, concerning patented articles, refers only to patented parented, and has no application to such articles as those under constitution. The several purchases upon a single day of articles sad to have been similar, were purchases for 'jobe' churchy disconnected. This is also true as to the orders upon Guy C. Hotchkins, Freid & Co. for supplies in the repair and renewal of pipes and aloneous. These articles were required from time to time in keeping in good shape high miles of pipes, 5,600 stop-cocks, and 6,900 hre-hydrauts. The repairs were entirely distinct undertakings, calling each for its near from time to time, authorizing the laying of water-pipes,

this is equally frue as to the orders upon the sam firm for manuole heads and covers. required as occa-sion semanded for the repair of 390 miles of sewers 4,650 receiving basins and 20,000 manboles. No Com-missioner has ever obtained these articles by competi-tive contract at any time since the present charter took effect.

THE ORDERS TO B. A. CUNNINGHAM.

"Criticism is made in respect of orders given to R. A. Cunningham for restoring pavements over street openings. Every one of these restorations was a single and disconnected job, involving never more than \$25, and by my predecessor, Mr. Campbell, approved by the then Controller, and followed by me, not to give out cach

been likely to foresee. This is one of the unfortunate results of the decision of the Court of Appeals disturbing the former practice of the department to fix a price for excavation. Unbalanced bids may sometimes bring about a similar result, and some legislative retriction is desirable. The contract for the improvement of Sixy-second-st, between Tenth and Eleventh aves, had received my attention before it did that of the sentlemen making the charges, and I am quite willing for my justification to rest upon a letter written by me to the Controller, February 24, 1883. The repairs to the sewer in Fifty-sixth-st, grew out of the fact that it was found necessary to make much more extensive ones than were at first contemplated."

The Commissioner also forwards a copy of the testimony taken before the Senate Committee on Cities in the spring of 1882. The Mayor will look through the papers at his leisure.

PEACH BUDS ON THE HUDSON.

KINGSTON, N. Y., March 23 .- A careful exmination of many of the peach orchards of UlsterCounty and the river section shows that a very large percent age of the blossom bads are still alive and vigorous, and the present prospect is that this great river peach section will once more produce an abundant crop of this luscious fruit. It is, of course, possible, even yet, that the buds may be killed by severe cold. But the indications are otherwise now. The buds are much smaller and far less swellen than at former corresponding seasons, there hav-ing been no mild weather during the winter to induce any expansion. To this fact is the present safety of the blossom buds due. Had they been partially expanded, as in the previous winter, they would probably have been killed, as the weather has been sufficiently severe. The peach acreage of Ulster has been large y increased of late years and was cover so great as now, notwithstanding the total failure and depressing discouragements of last season. The growers are now confident of a heavy crop, and are making every preparation to take care of it.

THE MONEY MARKET. -

FRIDAY, March 23-P. M. The day was a holiday at the Stock Exchange The public offices and the banks were open as usual, but at the broker banks the business was naturally light.

The business at the Sub-Treasury for the week ended to-night includes receipts of \$8,836,377 and payments of \$7,051,807. The result is a gain to the general balance of \$1,784,570, which leaves it at \$135,222,349, against \$133,437,779 a week ago. Of the receipts, \$1,000,000 was on account of the re-

and the internal revenue receipts \$372,276.

The quarterly statement of the National banks of this city, compared with the previous statements on December 30, were as follows:

Dec. 3, 1882 March 3, 1883. Co

Capital	50,850,000 82,228,200 18,045,000 12,161,700 170,163,900 1,548,400	\$30,350,000 32,552,800 17,233,500 121,605,300 146,771,300 168,400	Dec. Inc. Inc. Dec. Dec. Dec.	\$500,000 \$24,500 \$11,500 9,44,600 23,394,600 1,380,000
Total \$	884,999,200	\$368,681,300	Dec.	16,317,900
		Mch. 13, 1863		aparisons.
Loans and disc'ts 8	239,348,800	\$238,975,100	Dec.	273,700
U. S. Honds on hand	1,682,900	3,447,500	Inc.	1,764,600
Cure circulat'u	20.830,200	10,769,700	Dec.	1,065,500
Other stocks and b'ds and m'tg's Frem'm on st'ks	18,540,700 265,800		Inc.	\$32,000 \$61,700
Beal estate, fur- nit's and f'at r's Due from banks	10,534,600 24,505,900			
tunk notes	5,879,300 50,624,300	42,700,900	Dec.	7,923,400
Legal Tenders	17,654,000	18,416,500		

#384 999 999 #348 Ø41 300 Dec 16.317.996 Imports of dry-goods at New-York:

For the week: 1881, 1882, 1883 Entered at the port. 32.451.742 37.075.696 36.478.549 Thrown on market 32.678.757 37.635.221 35.919.118

EUROPEAN PINANCIAL MARKETS. Pages, March 23.—Evening—Pages advices quote three-per cent rentes at 80 traces to continue for the account and exchange on London at 25 traces 24% centimes for hecks.

THE MARKETS. LIVE STOCK MARKET.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

New York, March 23 - BEEVES - Receipts were 121 cars of 2,046 from 71 cars at Jersey City and 50 cars at 60th 41 Total for else district the corresponding time last week. Mr Eastman received 17 carlinates a Order of the last week. Mr Eastman received 17 carlinates a Order of the last week. Mr Eastman received 17 carlinates a Order of the last week. Mr Eastman received 17 carlinates a Order of the last week. Mr Eastman received 17 carlinates a Order of the last week. Mr Eastman received 17 carlinates a Order of the last week. Mr Eastman received 17 carlinates of the last week and so were weather of the last week as a superscript of the last week as the last was moderated at the last of the last week and taking into consideration the quality of the Catic, also were fully \$1 per head higher, but the demand was shock after 10 o'clock and the market closed dult at weathers as we from the look and the market closed dult at weathers as were said of an and should of the former (very Poor at the to dress 56 ft, and 8 head of the former (very Poor at the to dress 56 ft, and 8 head of the former (very Poor at the to dress 18 ft, and 18 conserved of the former (very Poor at the to dress 18 ft, and 18 conserved of the former (very Poor at the to dress 56 ft, and 8 ft of the per 18 ft, and 18 conserved of the former of the Mr. Origen highway at the last of the former of the

the Italy, by D. Toffey & Co., and about 5, 440 quarters of Beef and 1,500 carcasses of Multon in the Newdan, Bolivia and Holland, by Joseph Eastman.

Sales at 500h St. A. Furst and for self. 26 Kentucky Sillers, 1,115 D., at 12c, 56 Br. 27 do., 1,100 B. at 12c, beas \$1 per head. 55 do., 1077 B., at 11 kg., and 15 Bulls, 1,428 B., at \$5 69.

C. Kahn sold for A. Furst: 14 Kentucky Strees, 1,518 B., at 13 kg. 57 B., and 16 do., 1,207 B. at 12 kg.

T. H. Eastman reports: 130 Hilmons Steers, 8 cwt, net average, at 12 kg. 67 B. and 144 D. 7kg. cwt, at 12 kg.

U. Wattel sold for L. & D. Wattel, 53 Hilmons Steers, 1,329 B. at \$7; 33 do., 1,315 B., at 86 90, and 61 do., 1,278 B., at \$6 50.

and do. 1, 202 fb. at 124c. is do. 1,097 fb. at 124c. less \$1 per head: 20 do. 1,153 fb. at 114c. less \$1 per head: 20 do. 1,153 fb. at 114c. less \$1 per head: 20 do. 1,153 fb. at 114c. less \$1 per head: 20 do. 1,153 fb. at 114c. less \$1 per head: 20 do. 1,153 fb. at 114c. less \$1 per head: 20 do. 1,155 fb. at 124c. less \$1 per head: 20 do. 1,255 fb. at 124c. less \$1 per head: 20 do. 1,255 fb. at 124c. less \$1 per head: 10 do. 1,177 fb. at 124c. less \$1 per head: 10 do. 1,177 fb. at 124c. less \$1 per head: 10 do. 1,177 fb. at 124c. less \$1 per head: 10 do. 1,177 fb. at 124c. less \$1 per head: 10 do. 1,177 fb. at 124c. less \$1 per head: 10 do. 1,177 fb. at 124c. less \$1 per head: 10 do. 1,177 fb. at 124c. less \$1 per head: 10 do. 1,177 fb. at 124c. less \$1 per head: 10 do. 1,177 fb. at 124c. less \$1 per head: 10 do. 1,177 fb. at 124c. less \$1 per head: 10 do. 1,177 fb. at 124c. less \$1 per head: 10 do. 1,177 fb. at 124c. less \$1 per head: 10 do. 1,178 fb. at 124c. less \$1 per head: 10 do. 1,178 fb. at 124c. less \$1 per head: 10 do. 1,128 fb. at 124c. less \$1 per definition of the state of the

head, against 22,841 head for the corresponding time last week. Market steady at 7 2 88c for Common to Prime Live Hogs.

Hogs.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS-BY TELEGRAPE.

BUFFALO. March 23.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,000 head: total for the week thus far, 8,000 head: for same time last week, 8,500 head: consigned through, 310 cars; nothing week, 8,500 head: consigned through, 100 head: total for the week chas far. 18,300 head: for same time last week, 16,000 head: consigned through, 11 cars; market steady, domain fair: sales Fair to Good Western Sheep, \$5.30.2\$6 l0; Choice, \$6.400 \$6.60; Western Lamba, \$5.25.2\$7 50.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,500 head: total for week thus far, 24,000 head: for same time last week, 29,000 head: consigned through, 116 cars; market duli; sales, Good to Choice Yorkers \$7.80.288; Good Butchers' and Medicum, \$3.10288 15; Choice Heavy, 85.20.

GHICAGO, March 23.—Hogs—Receipts, 12,000 head: shipments, 5,000 head: general demand very week; packers and shippers holding of for lower prices; market week sand 100 lower, closing very duli; Mixeu, \$6.90.287, 35; Heavy, \$7.45.288; Light, 56.80.287, 40.889 food by prices a shade lower; 1 car Fine Steers, \$7.30. Ordinary Exports, \$6.000 head; shipments, 3,600 head: market week and and trade slow; prices a shade lower; 1 car Fine Steers, \$7.30. Ordinary Exports, \$6.000 &\$7.000 marnet closed duli and live lower all around: Mixed Butchering fairly sicady at \$2.70.284, 90; Stockers and Feeders in therai supply; demand light except for Choicest and prices 15 x 25c lower than two or three days ago.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 800 head: market fairly active on shipping seconds. Haerlor to Fair slow and steady at \$8.50.2\$4.75; Medium to Good, \$5.20.2\$5; Exports, \$6.25.257, 25.875.

East Liberty, Penn., March 23.—Cattle—Receipts for week ending March, 22, 2.567 head of through, and 1.173 head of local; market opened slow but closed fair; perine, \$6.25.85.75.

East Churkon, \$3.25.25.55.50, Medium to Good, \$5.20.2\$5; Exports, \$6.75.287; Good to Choice steers, \$6.25.85.50. Exports, \$6.50.85.75.

St. Louis, March 23.—The market for Wool has been quiet for market firm, \$6.75.28 LIVE STOCK MARKETS-BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

THE COURTS.

Boston, March 23.—The market for Wool has been quiet and unchanged. Stocks of wool are much broken, and desirable lots of Fine and Mechange. Stocks of wool are much broken, and desirable lots of Fine and Mechange. Stocks of wool are much broken, and desirable lots of Fine and Mechange. Stocks of wool are much broken, and desirable lots of Fine and Mechange. Stocks of wool are much broken, and desirable lots of Fine and Mechange. Stocks of wool are much broken, and desirable lots of Fine and Mechange. Stocks of wool are much broken, and desirable lots of Fine and Mechange. Stocks of wool are much broken, and desirable lots of Fine and Mechange. Stocks of wool are much broken, and desirable lots of Fine and Mechange. Stocks of wool are much broken, and desirable lots of Fine and Mechange. Stocks of wool are much broken, and desirable lots of Fine and Mechange. Stocks of wool are much broken, and desirable lots of Fine and Mechange. Stocks of wool are much broken, and desirable lots of Fine and Mechange. Stocks of wool are much broken, and desirable lots of Fine and Mechange. Stocks of wool are much broken, and desirable lots of Fine and Mechange. Stocks of wool are much broken, and desirable lots of Fine and Mechange. Stocks of wool are much broken, and desirable lots of Fine and Mechange. Stocks of wool are much broken, and desirable lots of Fine and Mechange. Stocks of wool are much broken, and desirable lots of Fine and Mechange. Stocks of wool are much broken, and desirable lots of Fine and Mechange. Stocks of wool are much broken, and desirable lots of Fine and Mechange. Stocks of wool are much broken, and desirable lots of Fine and Mechange. Stocks of wool are much broken, and desirable lots of Fine and Mechange. Stocks of wool are much broken, and desirable lots of Fine and Mechange. Stocks of wool are much broken, and desirable lots of Fine and Mechange. Stocks of wool as been quict at 4.5. Combine and 4.5. C

REAL ESTATE.

New-York, Friday, March 23, 1883. RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-TORK CITY.

Delancey st, No S: Adaline Keisch et al to Agatha Kelsch et al.
Same property: Hensy Silverhorn, executor, to
Agatha Kelsch et al.
1stave es. 111 ft sof 2d-at, 22x100; L. Konimaa to H Kohlman.

1st-ave, e.s. 100 it sof 3d-st, 23x irregular; same to G Kohlman

G Kohlman it sor 3d.st. 23x irregular, same to Istare, w.s. 77 ft sor 3d.st. 25x100; J B Reilly, gnardish, to L Kohlmann.

Same property, Henry Kohlmann to Leonard Kohlmann washington-ave, n.w.s. lot. 110, near Clay-ave, 25-x100; Peter King and wife to Caspar Fox and Wife. the receipts, \$1,000,000 was on account of the retirement of gold certificates. The gain so far as the associated banks are concerned is therefore \$784,570. Bank officers expect a bad statement tomorrow.

The United States Treasury at Washington today received \$329,000 National bank notes for redemption. The customs receipts were \$662,483, and the internal revenue receipts \$372,276.

| 120th st. as, 28151.10, carr F races |
| Languer |
| 145th st, 200 ft w of Porchester Railroad, 25x211.5x |
| 28.1x221 James Johnston and wife to Peter Callahan |
| 54th st. n s, 175.10 ft w of Lexington ave, 16.10x100.5; |
| E Popper and wife to L. Peck |
| 125th st. n s, 164.7 it e of 6th ave 25.5x19.11; Annie |
| Armstrong to Corn. Duffy | 13,000

Railroad Lands.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD From ST. PAUL AND DULUTH to BOZE-MAN, MONTANA,

MAN, MUNIANA,
AND
From Portland, Gregon, and Puget
Sound, to Missoula, Montana.

The gap is being filled at the rate of about two miles per
day, and the road will be finished before September. A line
of Concord Coaches run now to over the road to reach any
point in Dakota. Southan, Idaho, Washington or Oregon.
The Northern Facilic line is the most picturesages
2000 miles of travel of the American Continent. For
Settlers, Pleasure and the state of American Continent. For
settlers, Pleasure minivalled attractions. It is the only direct
route to the veniceful Yellowstone National Park, and the
magnificent Snow Peaks and Galciers and beautiful Valleys
of the Piget Sound and Columbia Silver region.
Pullman cars on all through trains.

G. K. BARNES, Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Aliming.

COPPER QUEEN, Honduras, Rosario, Jocu-seita Carbonate Hill, Sliver Cord, Castle Dome, Dahl-gren, Freeland, Satenio, Breece Iron Bellevae, and ail active unlisted mining stocks bought and sold. W. BRENTON WELLING, 57 Broadway, Room 24.

MINAS NUEVAS MINING COMPANY, 46 AND 48 EXCHANGE PLACE. NEW YORK, March 24, 1883. THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the MINAS NUEVAS MINING COMPANY will be held at this office on TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1883, at eleven o clock in the forenosh, for the ELECTION of TRUSTEES to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Transfer tooks will be closed from date to april 3, prox., both inclusive.

W. H. HALDANE Secretary.

W. H. HALDANE, Secretary. THE BODIE CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY has levied Assessment No. 2, of FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE, delinquent 18th April, sale day, 18th May.

GEORGE W. SESSIONS, Secretary pro tem.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASSINGTON, MARCH 13, 1883.

SEALED PROPOSALS, inducted Proposals for Beef, during for Beef must be submitted in sparate enveloped.)

Bason, Flour, Clothing, or Fransportation, &c., as the Case may bee, and directed to the Commissioner of Indian & Daire, Nos. 66 and of Woosler's &c., Now. 86 in the tree very limited in the control of the Board of Woosler's &c., Now. 86 in the Case may bee, and directed to the Commissioner of Indian & Daire, Nos. 66 and of Woosler's &c., Now. York, will be received under the Indian service about \$50,000 pounds for 40,000,000 pounds lead on the hood, 185,000 pounds for 40,000,000 pounds leaded on the hood, 185,000 pounds for \$70,000 pounds for 6,000 pounds for \$70,000 pounds for 6,000,000 pounds for 6,000 pounds for \$70,000 pounds for \$70,

such Warons as may be required, adapted to the climate of the Pacific Coast, with California brakes, delivered at San Francisco
Also, transportation for such of the articles, goods, and supplies that may not be contracted for to be delivered at the Agencies.

Bids must be made out on Government blanks.
Schesinles showing the kinds and quantities of subsistence supplies required for each Agency, and the kinds and quantities in gross, of all other goods and articles, together with blank proposais, conditions to be observed by builders, time and place of delivery terms of contract and payment, transportation routes and all other necessary instructions, will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office in Washington, or Nos. 65 and 67. Woosterst, New-York; Wab. H. Lyon, No. 483 Broadway, New-York; he Commissaries of Subsistence, U. S. A., at Cheyenne, Chicago, Lesvenworth, Omata, saint Louis, Saint Paul, San Francisco and Yankton; the Postmaster at Slout City, and to the Postmasters at the following named places in Kansas: Arkanasa Cite, Burdington, Calawell, Dolge City, Emporia, Eureka, Great Bend, Howerd, Hutchinson, Larned, McPherson, Marion, Medicine Lodge, Newton, Osare City, Sedan, Sterling, Topska, Wellington, Wichita and Whuled.

Bids will be opened at the hour and day above stated, and bidders are in virted to be present at the opening.

CERTIFIED CHECKS.

All bids must be accompanied by certified checks upon some United States Depository for at least 5 per cent of the amount of the proposal.

H. PRICE, Commissioner.

Corporation Notices.

NOTICE.—Sealed proposals will be received by the legartment of Docks until March 24, 1883, for the following work, viz: Repairing Pier 52, East River; re-pairing small pier between Piers 51 and 52, East River; re-pairing understructure of Pier (new 42, North River; and for building buikhead at 75th st., East River. Per full informa-tion see City Record. For sale at No. 2 City Hall. NOTICE.—Proposals will be received at the office of the Department of Public Charities and Correction, No. 65 3d-ave., until March 30, 1883, for Groceries, 1 umber, &c. For full information see City Record, for sale at No. 2 City Hall

NOTICE.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Fire Department until April 4, 1883, for two thousand feet of hose and new botter to steam fire engine No. 12. For full information see City Record, for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

NOTICE.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Hall of the Beard of Education by the School Trustees of the Ninetseath Ward until April 4, 1883, for the erseiten of a new school-house on 68th st. For full information see City Record, for sale at No. 2 City Hall. NOTICE.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Pire Department until March 28, 1883, for forage. For full information see City Record. For sale at No. 2 City Hell.

Lost and found.

LOST or STOLEN.—Bank Book No. 188,831